

# SOUTH AFRICAN SCOPE

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## MISSION FOSTERS INCREASED TRADE

SOUTH AFRICA'S Trade Mission in the United States has found great interest in possible increased trade between the two countries, according to Dr. H. J. Van Eck, leader of the mission. At a press conference in New York on April 17th, Dr. Van Eck stressed South Africa's potential as a mechanized producer of high quality goods as well as its value as a market for commercial products from North America.

The \$600,000,000 American investment in South Africa—about 60 per cent of total U. S. investment on the whole African continent—points up the advanced stage of economic development of the Union in addition to its desirability as a field for investment capital.

Quoting figures issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Dr. Van Eck said that American companies have received about 27 per cent return on their investments.

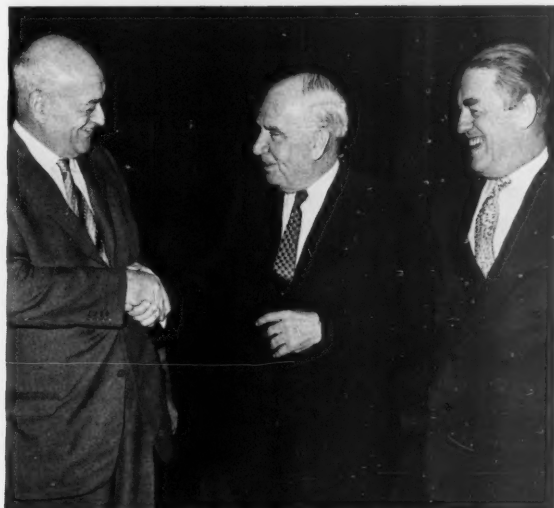
Two obvious advantages of South Africa as a field for investment are its power supply and its high stage of mechanization. The country is eleventh in the world in power production, with an annual per capita consumption of 1500 K.W.H.

As an example of industrial mechanization, Dr. Van Eck noted that South Africa's modern foundries are now the world's cheapest producers of high-grade iron and steel castings. And although the country does not aspire to export large amounts of iron and steel, the mission had been encouraged by interest shown by U. S. industrialists in using South African foundries as sub-contractors for specialized steel products.

Asked to comment on the Government's plan to encourage industrial development on the borders of Bantu homelands, Dr. Van Eck said the decentralization was timely. Fears that low-wage labor forces available to border industries would provide unfair competition to industries in established industrial areas were unfounded since the border industrialist would have to provide new facilities, offsetting the initial advantage.

Assessing prospects for the future, he predicted a rate of growth of about 4.5 per cent in South Africa's gross national

product. Major factors in this growth would be the change from an agrarian economy to an urban industrialized one, and the further mechanization of the nation's industries. South Africa will have, he estimated, double the standard of living for double the population by 1985.



Dr. H. J. Van Eck (left), leader of the South African Trade Mission to the United States, is welcomed to the Department of Commerce by Secretary Luther Hodges, while Ambassador W. C. Naudé (right) looks on.



## Ambassador Crowe Leaves

MR. PHILIP K. CROWE, outgoing U.S. Ambassador to South Africa, said in a farewell interview with the "Cape Times" on April 4th that he is convinced the strong bonds between America and South Africa will survive any "winds of change."

"Our two countries need each other and we have much in common. I am convinced that there is a lot of affection among Americans for the people of this country—and a great deal of sympathy. They realize that the people of South Africa are faced with a great and complex problem and are trying to find a solution. Personally, I pray that you do find a solution."

Mr. Crowe said he saw no signs of the United States relinquishing her economic and other interests in South Africa and, although there might have been some hesitancy on the part of investors because of the generally disturbed situation in Africa, he does not feel that American confidence in South Africa has been badly shaken.

A strong bond between the two countries is the abhorrence of Communism which they share. South Africa is one of the states in Africa that is strongly anti-Communist, and its strategic position near the southern extremity of the Atlantic missile testing range has led to "a very close liaison" with the United States in military and scientific projects.

"I have always regarded South Africa as a firm ally," Mr. Crowe said. "You have fought with us in both World Wars and in Korea and your Government has been extremely helpful in making arrangements with us for tracking space vehicles, thus helping in research in this field."

Ambassador Crowe said that he had been so impressed by what he had seen and experienced during his two-year term in South Africa that he intends to write a book on the country. Not a book on politics, though. "So much has already been written on that aspect, and so little on the country itself and its people," he declared.

"One of the things that has impressed me most about South Africans is that they are so very much like my own people—hospitable, friendly, and with that same kind of frontier heritage."

The Ambassador flew home on April 6th, taking with him his two dogs (a Rhodesian ridgeback and a Weimaraner). He has no plans for the immediate future other than a long rest with his family at his two farms in Vermont and Maryland.



Ambassador Crowe

## A NEW FACE IN PRETORIA

THE NEW United States Ambassador to South Africa is Mr. Joseph C. Satterthwaite, a career diplomat who is no stranger to African affairs.

Mr. Satterthwaite was born in Tecumseh, Michigan, in 1900 and was educated in the Tecumseh public schools and at the University of Michigan, where he received a B.A. degree in 1923, an M.A. degree in 1924 and an honorary LL.D. in 1958. During World War I, he served overseas with the United States Army.

He joined the foreign service in 1924 as a clerk in the Consulate at Stuttgart, Germany, and became a Foreign Service Officer in 1926. After that, he served successively in posts at Guadalajara, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Baghdad, Ankara and Damascus. He was Personal Representative of the President with the rank of Minister on the Special United States Diplomatic Mission to Nepal in 1947.

In 1949, he was appointed Ambassador to Ceylon and served there until 1953, when he was transferred to Tangier, Morocco, as U.S. Diplomatic Agent with the rank of Minister. He was named Ambassador to Burma in 1955 and held that position until his return to Washington in 1957.

In addition to his foreign service assignments, Ambassador Satterthwaite has had a number of responsible posts in the Department of State, including that of Deputy Director and subsequently Director of the Office of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs from 1947 to 1949, and Director General of the Foreign Service in the Department of State.

He was appointed Assistant Secretary of State by President Eisenhower in 1958 and headed the newly created Bureau of African Affairs.

Mr. Satterthwaite is married to the former Leyla Ilbars and they have one daughter.

Ambassador Joseph C. Satterthwaite



## Constitution Bill Changed

A NEW Republic of South Africa Bill, completely different from the Constitution Bill referred for consideration, has been submitted to Parliament by the Joint Select Committee. Alterations are mainly in the wording and sequence of the provisions, however, and there are no changes in principle from the South Africa Act.

The most significant change is embodied in the Bill's preamble, which formerly mentioned "the sovereignty and guidance of Almighty God," and referred to the referendum and to a republic "to maintain friendly relations with other peoples."

The new preamble drops all mention of the referendum and begins: "In humble submission to Almighty God, who controls the destinies of nations and forges the history of all peoples," and continues "accepting our duty to seek world peace in association with the other peace-loving nations of the world."

Another clause makes it clear that the present Government must submit to election when its term expires in the normal way on July 4, 1963, if an election has not taken place before then.

## REPUBLIC DAY SCHEDULE

May 30-31, midnight: Lighting of bonfires, pealing of bells, church services all over the country.

May 31st, dawn: Gun-salute to herald the first day of the Republic.

9:00 a.m.: Ceremonial procession leaves the President's official residence for a Pretoria church, accompanied by mounted and vehicular escort.

10:00 a.m.: Formal investiture of the State President by the Chief Justice, to be attended by Members of Parliament, Heads of Government Departments and Diplomatic Representatives.

Early afternoon: The President administers the oath of office to members of the Cabinet.

Mid-afternoon: A formal reception by the President of Diplomatic Representatives.

Evening: Banquet given by the Pretoria City Council in the City Hall honoring the President.

## COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE APPRAISAL: TWO VIEWS

### BRITISH . . .

The magazine "South Africa," an independent journal on affairs in Southern Africa published in London, commented on the results of the Commonwealth Conference in an editorial in the March 25th issue which said, in part:

"SOUTH AFRICA moves off the front page, but the great Commonwealth debate goes on. Was Dr. Verwoerd justified? Did he walk out or was he pushed? Was he really left with no option? It is possible to answer these questions with greater certainty now that most of the protagonists have had their say.

"The evidence so far as it goes is definitely in Dr. Verwoerd's favour. All accounts agree that the South African Prime Minister, from first to last, conducted himself with patience and dignity, and there is chapter and verse for the fact that he made a genuine attempt to reach agreement. If he failed it seems to have been because agreement was shown to be impossible.

"The forthright evidence of the Australian Prime Minister on this point is surely decisive. Mr. Menzies makes no bones about it that South Africa was 'pushed out.' He asserts that five of the other Commonwealth Prime Ministers (whose identity can be easily guessed) made it 'completely clear' that they would not have South Africa remain inside the fold on the terms of the formula which was agreed and that they would take every 'convenient and inconvenient' opportunity to attack her. Mr. Menzies added that in similar circumstances he would have walked out himself.

"This accords closely with Dr. Verwoerd's own version of what happened on that last critical day at Lancaster House when hopes rose and fell with every fresh effort to find a way out. In the end it became only too clear that the one way out, short of utter submission to the claims of Dr. Nkrumah and his allies, was by the door."

### AND SOUTH AFRICAN

Mr. W. van Heerden, political analyst for Johannesburg's Dagbreek, commented:

"IT IS TRUE that we now stand more isolated in the world than ever before. We must face this fact. We have not become isolated as a result of the apartheid of the National Party or the 'stubbornness' of Dr. Verwoerd.

"We have become isolated by one of the great tides in history. By the withdrawal of Western European colonial authority from Africa after the war, leaving us here as a white nation on a black continent. By the competition between East and West for the favor of the black nations attaining freedom.

"We have become isolated by forces beyond our control. But it would be fatal to accept it as such, to indulge in self-pity and to try to make a virtue of our isolation.

"Our task and the requirement for our continued existence is to confound our critics and prove to our numerous friends that it is possible for us as a Western nation to retain our political fate in our own hands and still co-exist in peace and friendship with our black neighbors," said Mr. Van Heerden.

"No economic disaster will follow our withdrawal. Capital will remain scarce, as it would have in any case if we had not withdrawn. There is a world scarcity of capital and the capital which does exist is apprehensive of Africa and, consequently, of the Union because it is in Africa.

"It is fairly clear that our foreign trade will hardly notice the change. The Union, Britain and the Federation have all intimated that existing trade agreements are going to be left undisturbed pending study.

"In this respect South Africa is fortunate in that it can give as much as it asks, and in international trade no one is anxious to sacrifice exports (for which no readily alternative market exists) for the sake of an ideology."





U.S. Customs Appraiser Wert T. Bayne (left) and Willard Bascom, Director of Project Mohole, examine some of the 3,000 carats of drill diamonds given to the National Academy of Sciences by Industrial Distributors Ltd. of Johannesburg.

## Ambassador In Boston

SOUTH AFRICA'S Ambassador to the United States, Dr. W. C. Naudé, told the Massachusetts Legislature in Boston on April 6th that South Africa is faced with unique problems for which a unique solution will have to be found.

In a reference to Van Riebeeck Day, Dr. Naudé said it was a coincidence that he should have been asked to appear before the law-makers of the historic Bay State on the day South Africans were commemorating the arrival of their founding fathers at the Cape of Good Hope 309 years before.

The Ambassador reminded the legislators of President Kennedy's address before them in January, saying, "A young man speaking from this same rostrum some months ago in what surely were words which will find a place in American history and literature, reiterated the phrase John Winthrop used before his shipmates on the flagship *Arabella* 331 years ago: 'We must always consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill — the eyes of all people are upon us.'"

The eyes of the whole world are upon South Africa today, said the Ambassador. "You can look upon South Africa—this Europe of Africa—as a beacon of Western civilization which we are resolved to keep alight."

Dr. Naudé was on an official visit to Massachusetts, during which he addressed the Ford Hall Forum.

## Project Mohole Gets S. A. Diamonds

ABOUT 3,000 carats of diamond drill material arrived in Washington, D. C., recently from South Africa. It was a gift to the National Academy of Sciences by Industrial Distributors (1946) Ltd., for use in Project Mohole.

Preliminary tests of drilling equipment for Project Mohole are now being made by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation.

### WHAT IS UNDER THE CRUST?

The ultimate goal of this venture is to drill through the earth's crust under the ocean to determine the composition and physical properties of the crust and of the underlying rock known as the mantle. Project Mohole gets its name from the Yugoslav seismologist Stjepan Mohorovicic, whose studies of earthquake waves first indicated the existence of a boundary line between the crust and mantle of the earth.

Many American companies are contributing material and services to tests for drilling the Mohole. But Industrial Distributors is so far the only business located outside the United States that is supporting this important research project.

### NO BRITTLE EDGES

The South African company provided diamonds of the same type used in drill crowns for oil-well drilling. To withstand the tremendous stresses of drilling deeper than man has ever gone before, the diamonds are large solid crystals, free of fragile edges that could break and pull out of the bit matrix.

The final phase of Project Mohole will be conducted in the ocean where the water is several miles deep. In these depths, it will be expensive and time-consuming to withdraw the drill bits and replace them. Thus, long-life bits are essential to the success of the project.

### A CROWN OF DIAMONDS

The diamond drill stones sent to the National Academy of Sciences by Industrial Distributors were turned over to American manufacturers who will produce drill crowns for the tests. Some 2,500 stones are required for a core-bit of the type to be used in the Mohole. The individual diamonds are arranged by hand in a carbon mold and the mold cavity is then filled with powdered tungsten carbide. A bonding agent is also added which welds the particles of tungsten carbide together under heat and pressure. The crown emerges from the mold as a solid mass, topped with rows of diamonds that are firmly held by the surrounding metal.

Actual drilling of the final Mohole will depend on the outcome of the experimental drilling now under way off the coast of California. The probe to the Mohorovicic Discontinuity will follow the tests of drilling techniques and equipment, surveys of sites and the development of satisfactory navigational and recovery procedures for drilling in deep water.

## S. A. Mineral Makes Desert Bloom

LARGE QUANTITIES of vermiculite from the Eastern Transvaal are being exported to Kuwait on the Persian Gulf to be used there in hydroponics—cultivating plants in solution.

The soil in Kuwait is very hard with low porosity, so that water tends to run off the surface or evaporate instead of penetrating. The South African vermiculite is being ploughed into the soil in an attempt to restore arid areas where the problem is not absence of water, but where the soil is unable to accept and hold the necessary moisture to support plant life.

Scientists in Kuwait are also using the mineral in special hydroponic tanks by rooting plants in it and then feeding them a formulated nutrient solution.

## TITANIUM PLANT IN NATAL

A \$8,400,000 factory for the manufacture of titanium dioxide is being built south of Durban. The project is a joint undertaking between African Explosives & Chemical Industries (Pty.) Ltd. and the British Titan Products Company. Output of the new plant will be up to 10,000 tons of pigment a year, worth \$5,000,000. The raw materials to be used are ilmenite, which is mined nearby, and sulphuric acid to be supplied by an adjoining plant of African Explosives. The factory will begin production early next year.

Titanium dioxide pigment is used mainly in paint manufacture, but also in the rubber, plastics, soap, cosmetics, paper, artificial silk and textiles industries. The new factory will produce a supply sufficient for all the Union's needs with perhaps a surplus for export.

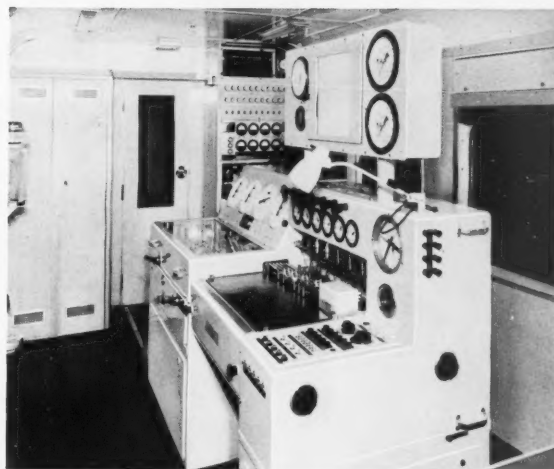
## Railways Buys Dynamometer Car

THE LATEST in railroad measurement equipment has been purchased by the South African Railways, which recently took delivery of a \$308,000 dynamometer car. The dynamometer is a railway coach of special design and construction, comprehensively instrumented and equipped for testing locomotives under service conditions. It was built at the Kassel-Niederzwehren works of the German firm of G. Crede & Co. The instruments were supplied by the Amsler Co. of Switzerland.

Main equipment is for measuring and recording drawbar pull and track speed to determine efficiency of performance. The car is intended specifically to check the performance of steam locomotives, of which there are still some 2,700 in the Union and South West Africa. But it can also be used to check diesels.

Special features in addition to the instrument room include a conference room, a workshop-equipment section, washroom with shower and toilet, kitchen and sleeping compartment for a guard. In view of the sensitivity of the instruments, heat is regulated to maintain a constant 68°F. and lighting is fluorescent. The windows of the workshop are fitted with aluminum slide plates so that the room can be converted into a darkroom for photographic work.

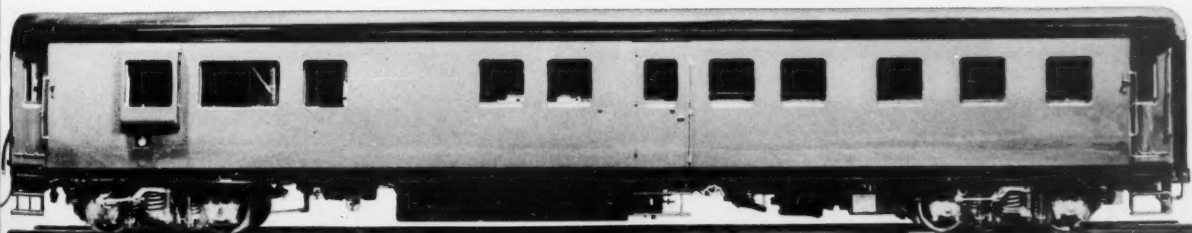
The new S.A.R. dynamometer is the first to be purchased



*Recording consoles in the instrument room.*

in over thirty years and is one of the most expensive items of rolling stock ever acquired by the Railways. There are only about twenty dynamometers in the United States and most of them are at least twenty years old.

*Exterior view of the new S. A. Railways dynamometer car.*





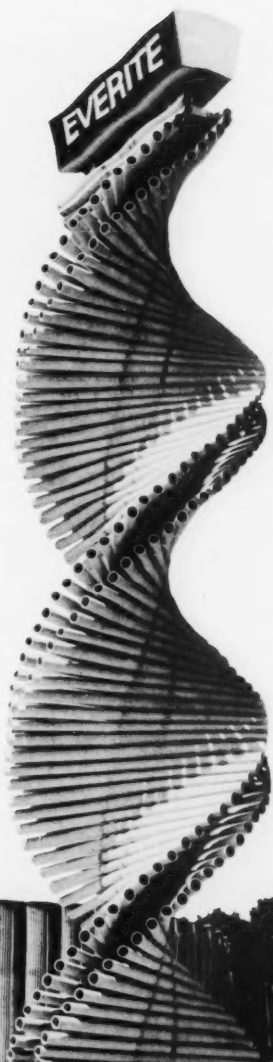
## Rand Easter Show

THE 50th Rand Easter Show, seen by a record 523,000 people this year, exceeded all expectations. The volume of business is said to have topped R12,000,000 (\$16,800,000).

Visitors saw a huge complex of industrial, agricultural and cultural exhibits depicting the progress of South Africa. Nearly 100,000 people filed through the flower exhibition, and paintings worth \$42,000 were sold.

In this showcase of Africa, mechanical equipment from the U.S., West Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the United Kingdom provided a suitable comparison with South Africa's own mechanical technology.

An exhibitor of food products booked orders worth \$616,000, and a manufacturer of plastics said that the show had brought him enough business to keep his factory busy until next year's show.





## U. S. Boer Veterans Find Adventure, Success

ADVENTURE and good fortune! These are the things that every young man dreams of. And for two brothers who fought gallantly in the South African War, these dreams have come true 7,000 miles away from their native land.

When young Wynand J. Viljoen set out for Vereeniging in 1902 to attend the conference that was to end the Boer War, he little thought that he would be spending over half a century of his life in the United States. His past life included months of fighting with the Johannesburg Commando during which he rose to the rank of commandant and acted intermittently as Assistant Commandant General of the Transvaal forces.

### WORLD'S FAIR

Jan C. Viljoen, also a member of the Johannesburg Commando, proved himself an equally valiant warrior. For two such vigorous young men, a settled life of farming after the peace was hardly an exciting prospect. So they were the first to volunteer for an expedition, led by their older brother, General Ben Viljoen, to exhibit battle scenes and life during the Boer War at the St. Louis World's Fair.

They arrived in St. Louis in April, 1904, and the exhibit proved a huge success. But when the Fair ended and the South Africans began to split up, Wynand and Jan struck out for Mexico where Commandant W. D. Snyman and his family were trying to establish a Boer colony on a large farm in Chihuahua, sold to them by the Mexican Government.

A year later, Wynand moved back northward into New Mexico where he began farming and prospered. Jan stayed on in Mexico, falling in love with and marrying General Snyman's daughter, Johanna. But in 1909, he too was lured into New Mexico by the possibility of carving out a home for himself and his family.

In the first decade of this century, life in New Mexico was anything but a bed of roses. The territory had not yet been

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*Wynand J. Viljoen (left) and Jan C. Viljoen pose for a portrait with their Oudstryder Medals, which were given the two brothers for their part in the Boer War.*

admitted to statehood and pioneer conditions prevailed. This was not to prove a stumbling block for Jan, however. Used to the open spaces in the Transvaal, he took pride in clearing the land himself and in building a home for his wife and—by now—three sons.

"At that time in those parts, things were primitive," he recalls, "but with the help of a Jersey cow and a few chickens, plus some work now and then in the building line (at which I was quite handy), I managed to keep things on an even keel."

### A PLACE TO SETTLE

After ten years in New Mexico, Jan Viljoen took his family to Texas where he managed a large alfalfa and cotton farm. He made such a success of it that he rented some land and began raising cotton on his own. But he was not destined to be a cotton planter. A series of natural disasters wrought havoc with his carefully developed crops . . . floods, floods and more floods . . . then a plague of weevils!

So he followed in the footsteps of Wynand, who had left New Mexico for California in 1912 and was working for an oil company. In Southern California, the two brothers had at last found a place in which to settle permanently . . . a home which, in climate and geography, was not unlike the one they had left in 1904.

Now, after many years of happiness and success, both brothers are retired and can look back over their eventful lives with nostalgia and pride. Wynand, who turned 86 in February, lives with his wife and their oldest son Paul in Montebello near Los Angeles. He is a member of a garden club and enjoys very much working with his flowers.

Johanna Viljoen died in 1942, so Jan now lives with his son Willem in Long Beach, not far from the famous Disneyland. He also enjoys gardening and frequently finds the opportunity to visit relatives scattered about the country, despite his 82 years.

Two years ago, the South African Department of Defence awarded the brothers Oudstryder Medals (for veterans) for their part in the South African War. But their ties to their native land in memory and sentiment are much more than just those two medals which they wear so proudly on their lapels.



# New Boys' Club Fights J. D.

AN \$84,000 YOUTH center, being built at Dube, Johannesburg, is the biggest project yet embarked upon to curb juvenile delinquency among urban Bantu youth. The Dube Boys' Club will enable between 600 and 1,000 teenagers to be introduced to a richer life in a place where music, art, drama, sports and hobbies will be featured.

The Dube center will include a large swimming pool, two general rooms, a library, a dining room and kitchen, and a large hall for special events like plays and concerts.

Although the center will be owned by the Transvaal Association of Non-European Boys' Clubs, girls will be welcome also. It will be the first premises actually to be owned by the association, which has rented or borrowed rooms heretofore.

Mr. J. R. Rathebe, a prominent Bantu businessman and chairman of the association, is especially optimistic for the new center. "Through the work of these clubs," he said, "we have managed to attract some of the most notorious youth gangs and show them how to use their leisure more profitably. Former gang leaders are now popular club leaders."

## DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR APPOINTED

THE NEW post of Director of Bantu Development has been filled by Mr. L. A. Pepler, former Director of Bantu Agriculture in the Department of Bantu Administration. He will head the Department's five-year drive to expand and rehabilitate the Bantu areas.

The son of a Free State Farmer, Mr. Pepler began his career in soil conservation projects of the Department of Agriculture and was transferred to the Department of Bantu Administration in 1949 to promote reclamation in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal areas. He has represented the Department at international conferences in Madagascar, Mozambique, Guinea, Morocco and Ethiopia in connection with C.C.T.A. and African development matters.



Four professionals in the field of telling fortunes through divining bones gather to exchange pointers on technique.

## Throwing the Bones

SOME PEOPLE believe in reading fortunes in tea leaves, others in the configurations of the stars. But Bantu fortune tellers have long been accustomed to forecasting the future with "bones", a collection of dice including pieces of tortoise shell, anklebones of baboons and wild boars, fruit pips, cowrie shells and rectangles of ivory.

For centuries, fortune tellers have been answering, with the help of these dice, such age-old questions as "Will I get rich?" or "Is she faithful?"

There are four basic dice, usually carved from the ivory of elephant tusks, which represent an old man, a young man, an old woman and a young woman. Of the sixteen possible positions in which they can fall, each has its own name and significance, and they are supplemented with other types of dice, carrying different meanings. Female symbols are notched at one end, and age is denoted by a number of crosses or circles carved on them. The tops of the bones have a positive meaning and the bottoms a negative one.

The wild boar's bone usually represents the diviner himself because, like the boar, he is a snooper and digger into things unknown. If the boar bone falls in a negative position, he may become very agitated, thinking it to mean that another person is trying to harm him or take away his power.

It is often said that these diviners prey on the superstitions of their clients. But there are many white people as well as Bantu who will testify that predictions of the diviners have come true. An intelligent guess? Perhaps, but as long as man has the urge to draw back the veils of the future, diviners and fortune tellers will continue to ply their trade.

*A nearly complete set of divining "bones" found near a remote kraal in the Soutpansberg Mountains in the Northern Transvaal.*



*A geneticist at the Western Province Fruit Research Station studies the habits of the codling moth.*

## Flowers for Sale

WILD FLOWERS, which already provides a tremendous asset to the tourist industry, may yet place South Africa in the foremost ranks of bulb and flower exporting countries.

Dr. W. Horn, horticultural geneticist of the Western Province Fruit Research Institute, believes that the possibilities for improving South African wild flower species and breeding new varieties are extremely good, although the work is necessarily long-term. He sees no reason why the Union should not aspire to the same heights as Holland which is the world's leading bulb exporting country.

The chinchinchee ("Star of Bethlehem") is an example of what a valuable earner of foreign exchange indigenous flowers might become. Up until a few years ago the chinchinchee was virtually unknown outside the Union. In 1957 alone, South Africa exported chinchinchee bulbs worth \$224,000.

### NEW PEACH STRAIN

The Western Province Fruit Research Institute has just made available a new yellow clingstone peach, called the "Walgant." It took the station eighteen years to develop the strain which is characterized by ripening a month earlier.

The famous "Kakamas" yellow cling, developed at the same station nearly thirty years ago, is being studied in the United States but is not considered likely for growth in America because of the difficulty of introducing soil and climate conditions similar to those in the Cape.

South African canneries have already invaded British and Canadian markets and are beginning to ship peaches to the United States.



## WINTER FASHIONS FIND FAVOR

A \$70,000,000 FASHION industry has developed in South Africa during the last quarter-century, employing 20,000 people in over 200 factories. The industry has a small but growing export trade.

The quality and extent of the country's fashions were recently displayed in a Fall Fashion Festival, sponsored by the Rand Daily Mail in cooperation with leading designers and the main retail stores.

There were several parades daily for two weeks, demonstrating the latest in fashions from sportswear to evening clothes, from lingerie to furs. Special events featured a parade of hair colors and styles, a showing of the very latest in fur fashions worth \$112,000, a millinery show where furs, feathers and fuzziness were the theme, a South African Wool Fair and many other parades showing what the well-dressed South African woman will be wearing this winter. The featured color was "African bronze," although "African violet" also proved quite popular.

More than 1,000 fashion-conscious ladies assembled in one evening to view the collection of dresses and accessories presented by thirty local houses and modelled by twelve prominent South African models. They left the showing convinced that local fashions have become as elegant and stylish as those overseas.

## Cultural Exchange Promoted

AN ART exchange foundation was launched in Cape Town during April to promote goodwill between South Africa and other countries. The idea arose from the visit of the Rhodes University Choir to Europe recently and the present tour of the Munich Chamber Orchestra in the Union.

Among the patrons of the new foundation are Mr. D. G. Shepstone, former Administrator of Natal, Prof. H. B. Thom, Rector of Stellenbosch University, Mr. Anton Rupert, head of the Rembrandt Tobacco Corporation, and Dr. W. E. G. Louw, drama critic of "Die Burger."

## PACHYDERM PUNSTERS

LONG KNOWN for its remarkable property of rapid fermentation, the plum-sized fruit of the marula tree is used by the Bantu to make a potent alcoholic drink. And where marula trees drop their fruit into wet-weather ponds, cases have been recorded of tipsy ducks sloshing around in the resultant liquid.

But the National Parks Board now reports that the elephants in the Kruger Park are becoming more obstreperous as the season develops. Several times recently marula-loving elephants have chased park staff, and the Board can only conclude that the riper the fruit becomes, the more the elephants seem to see "pink people!"



*Gary Player blasts out of a sand trap during the Masters. Stalwart fans huddled under umbrellas in a cold drizzle to watch the little pro perform.*

Wire photo

## Player Cops Masters-Top Money

AFTER FIVE DAYS of tropical heat, high winds, tornadoes and torrential rains, Gary Player, the pint-sized pro from Johannesburg, walked out onto the eighteenth green at the Augusta National Golf Club to receive golfdom's most coveted prize, the Masters trophy.

The 25-year-old South African became the first foreign golfer ever to win the Masters and the most richly rewarded winner in the tournament's history. His \$20,000 prize money brings his total earnings in four years of following the tournament trail in the United States to \$95,217.

With rounds of 69, 68, 69 and a final shaky 74, Player had to "sweat it out" in the clubhouse while his nearest rival, Arnold Palmer, last year's Masters champion, came into the final fairway with a second victory well within his reach. Palmer, known for his phenomenally strong finishes, needed only a par on the eighteenth to win with 279. A one-over-par 5 would have resulted in a tie and a play-off.

Then came dramatic disaster for the "Iron Man" from Pennsylvania. Palmer exploded too strongly from a trap and proceeded to take a 6—and second place.

Gary Player's triumph at Augusta came as the realization of a long-held dream. He began golf while still a schoolboy at King Edward VII School in Johannesburg and turned pro at 17, serving his apprenticeship under Jock Verwey, his future father-in-law.

### ATHLETE AND AMBASSADOR

Player first gained international attention in 1956 when he won the Dunlop Tournament in England. Three years later, he took the British Open and was second in the U.S. Open. Since 1957, he has won thirty of the sixty-five tournaments he has entered. So far this year, he is the leading money-winner on the American pro circuit, having also taken the Lucky International and the Sunshine Open.

In a sport abounding in stolid grass-watchers and touchy stars who fling an occasional club into the rough, the little South African is a refreshing change. He is amiable, diplomatic and soft-spoken; the loudest thing about him is his wardrobe which ranges from two-toned slacks to basic black—a color which he says gives him "added strength." And while skeptics may scoff, the 150-pound South African can, and does, out-drive many men much larger than he.

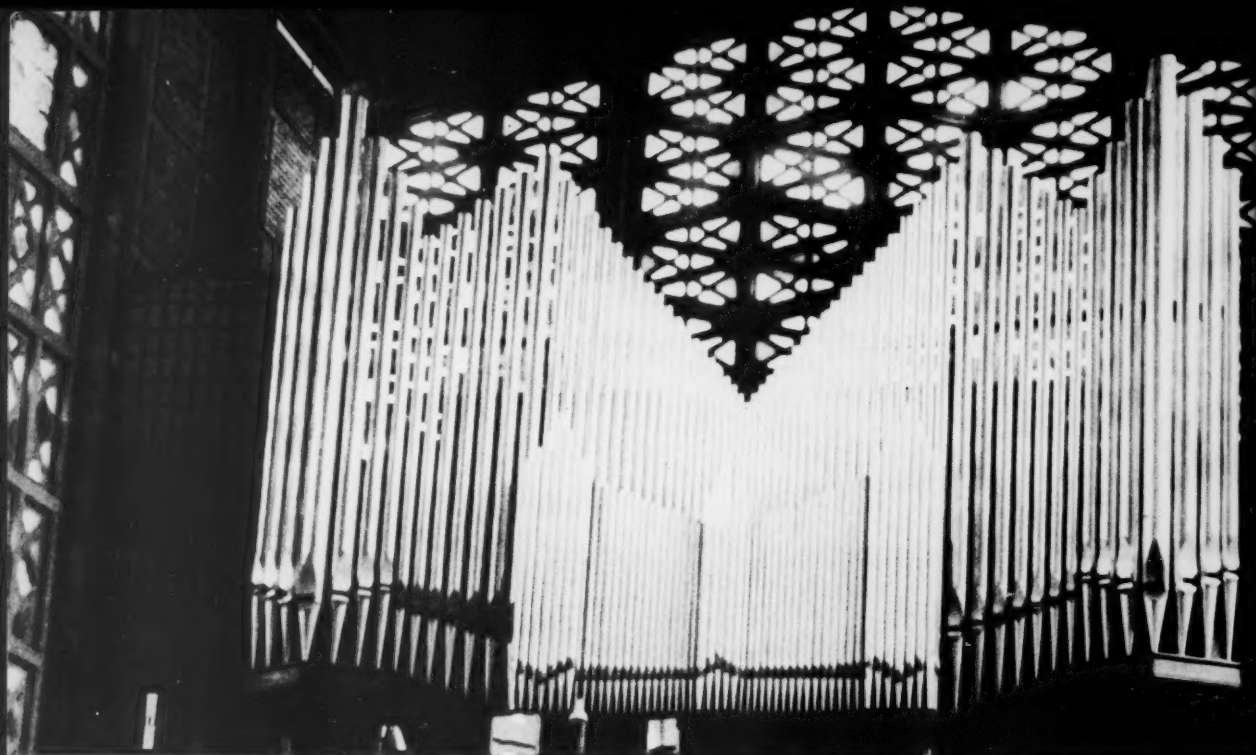
Perhaps the truest assessment of the young pro was made by the New York Times, which said: "Player, who today became the first foreign pro to win the Masters Tournament, never forgets that he is an ambassador as well as an athlete."

Gary, his wife Vivienne, and their two children Jennifer (2 years) and Mark (3 months) will vacation on an island before setting out for the United States Open. "I just love playing in America," he says. "Everybody's been just wonderful to me."

### "What's in a Name?"

THE PRINCESS Christian Home for Indigent Old Ladies in Cape Town may get a new name. Board members complained that people had been known to misread it as "indecent old ladies" or even "indignant old ladies." There was some opinion in favor of changing it to "Princess Christian Home for Senior Citizens."

Photos in this issue by: Dept. of State—2; Robt. Striar—4; Railway Gazette—5; Hamilton Wright—6, 7; B. Viljoen—8; Wide World—11.



*The slender pipes of the great organ.*



## Cathedral for the Golden City

A GREAT CITY deserves a great cathedral. And sixty-five years of planning culminated last year in the opening of Johannesburg's Roman Catholic Cathedral of Christ the King. Set in the heart of teeming city streets and the daily rush of commercial life, this new cathedral was built at a cost of \$700,000.

*Both inside and outside, Johannesburg's new cathedral provides a pleasing contrast in texture and design.*

Designed by a Northern Ireland architect, it merges the age-old majesty of the traditional Latin Cross with the energetic architecture of the present day. The building is predominantly mellow rose-brown in color. It is finished in rough concrete which gives the impression of hewn rock. From the main entrance, the cathedral extends a distance of 267 feet. Some 20 feet above ground level, the brick walls become a tracery of concrete set with stained glass from France and England. Seen from a distance, these walls look like a delicate filigree.

Inside the cathedral, high above the pews, tall multi-toned glass windows splash marble and granite with color. Some of the windows portray Biblical scenes while others are devoted to abstract patterns. The high altar is a simple table, canopied by a hard-wood dome borne on slender wooden columns. Two side chapels, leading off the sanctuary, form the arms of the Cross.





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